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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/014,934	10/29/2001	Eduard K. de Jong	P-7007	1043

24209 7590 11/29/2006

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EXAMINER

HOMAYOUNMEHR, FARID

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2132

DATE MAILED: 11/29/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/014,934	Applicant(s) DE JONG ET AL.	
	Examiner Farid Homayounmehr	Art Unit 2132	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 September 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

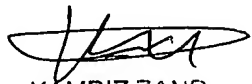
Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 29 October 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.


KAMBIZ ZAND
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: application, filed 10/29/2001; amendment filed 9/6/2006.
2. Claims 1-25 are pending in the case. Claims 1-24 were amended.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicants have amended Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19 and 22 to limit the "secure storage device" and the "secure device" to a particular species, i.e., a resource-constrained device. However, this new limitation does not patentably distinguish the claims from the cited prior art Gabber. As described in Gabber col. 18, line 52 to col. 19, line 32, Gabber's invention can be implemented on a variety of hardware and firmware configurations, including field programmable gate arrays. As described by Applicant's specification paragraph [0102], a "Resource-constrained device" is a device such as field programmable devices. This clearly shows that Gabber teaches use of a "Resource-constrained device", as specified by applicant's invention, and shows that his invention is compatible with such devices.
4. Applicant has amended claims to include: "said requesting occurring prior to requesting said user data from another device different from said user-controlled

resource-constrained device when said user data is unavailable from said user-controlled resource-constrained device". However, the new limitation does not distinguish the invention over prior art because when the data is available from the "said user-controlled resource-constrained device", there is no need to request data from another device. Therefore, "the said requesting" must have been prior to a request from "another device different from said user-controlled resource-constrained device when said user data is unavailable". Note that it is inherent to a computer system that when data is not available in a device to look for data in the other devices registered as data resources.

5. Applicants have also amended claims 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21 and 24 to define reconstructing. However, the new limitation in claim 3 includes: "wherein original user data was reconfigured to generate said user data and said reconstructing generates said original user data". Applicant fails to identify a portion of specification that supports the new limitation. Fig. 51 and the description thereof, which was the only part of specification cited in relation to the mentioned limitation, does not specify anything but reconstruction of the cookies by the server, and includes no description on generation of original user data. If applicant relies on general practice of reconstruction of modified or altered cookies as it is understood by a person skilled in art, then such new limitation does not distinguish the claims from the prior art. It was well-known at the time of invention that cookies are generated according to certain a format, and include data so they could be identified and recognized by the web server that generated the cookies.

Some web servers go as long as encrypting cookies before they are sent to the user.

Apparently, the encrypted cookies are reconstructed (decrypted) to generate the original cookie. Therefore the new limitation is inherently part of operation of a web server.

6. Applicant has also added the limitation of: "reconfiguring a bit pattern of the said cookie". However, whenever a cookie is reconfigured, the reconfiguration results in reconfiguration of the bit pattern of the cookie. Therefore, change in the bit pattern of a cookie, when the cookie is reconfigured, is inherently disclosed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

7. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

8. Claims 1 to 19, 21, 22 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Gabber (European Patent Publication No. 855659 A1, published July 29, 1998).

8.1. As per claim 1, Gabber is directed to a method for browsing a data communication network (column 6 line 1 to 19), the method comprising:

requesting user data (Fig. 2 and 3 and column 9 line 50 to column 10 line 15, also mentioned in column 12 line 45 to 48) from a resource-constrained device (which may be the user device itself (for example Fig. 3, item 105), or the peripheral proxy server (Fig. 3, item 120 and associated text). Note that the user device stores user data as indicated in column 12 line 31 to 35. Also note that per Gabber col. 18, line 52 to col. 19, line 32, Gabber's invention can be implemented using a field programmable gate array, which, per applicant's definition, is a resource –constrained device) when a network site that requires user data is accessed (column 14 line 9 to 16) said requesting occurring prior to requesting said user data from another device different from said user-controlled resource-constrained device when said user data is unavailable from said user-controlled resource-constrained device (this limitation is trivial. See response to arguments above); and sending said user data to a network server associated with said network site when said user data is received from the said user controlled resource-constrained device (column 14 line 9 to 16).

8.2. As per claim 2, Gabber is directed to a method for browsing a data communication network (column 6 line 1 to 19), the method comprising:

receiving, by a user-controlled resource-constrained device (the proxy server is secured and is user-controlled as the user controls which proxy perform data modification (see column 9 line 12 to 15)), a request for user data (column 13 line 34 to 35) ; returning said user data by a user-controlled resource-constrained

device when said user data is found stored on said user-controlled resource-constrained device and when returning said user data for said request is enabled and when said user data comprise static user data (static data is user data that requires no modification since it does not reveal user identity. As per column 13 line 35 to 41, the user original request is forwarded to the server with no modification); reconfiguring said user data when said user data is found and when returning user data for said request is enabled and when said user data is said dynamic user data (dynamic user data is the data that must be modified to protect user identity. As per column 13 line 50 to column 14 line 5, user name is reconfigured before sending to server); and returning said configured user data by said user-controlled resource-constrained device (column 14 line 6 to 16).

8.3. As per claim 3, Gabber is directed to a method for servicing data communication network (column 6 line 1 to 19), information units, the method comprising:

receiving user data associated with a network site by a server (which is the function of a proxy or a web server, exemplified in Fig. 1, 2, 5 and 6 item 110g and mentioned in column 6 line 16 as server sites); determining by said server whether said user data comprises static user data or said data comprises dynamic user data (the proxy sends static user data with no change as described in column 13 line 38, and modifies dynamic user data as described in column 13 line 57 to column 14 line 5) using by said server said user data when said determining finds said user data comprises static user data; and reconstructing

by said server said user data before using data when said determining finds said user data comprises said dynamic user data (column 8 line 15 to 50 describes transmission of user data, such as alias user names, passwords, email addresses, postal addresses, credit card numbers to a web server. The proxy determines whether data is dynamic or static itself, as it modifies the dynamic data and uses static data with no modification) wherein original user data was reconfigured to generate said user data and said reconstructing generates said original user data (this limitation is trivial. See response to arguments above).

8.4. Claims 4, 5, and 6 are disclosed by Gabber, as they are substantially the same as claims 1, 2, and 3 above, with the distinction of using Cookies to transfer user data. Use of Cookies is disclosed by Gabber in column 18 line 1 to 23.

8.5. Claims 7 to 12 are disclosed by Gabber, as they are substantially the same as claims 1 to 6 above, with the distinction of disclosing a program storage device readable by a machine, embodying a program of instructions executable by the machine to perform the method of browsing, which is disclosed in column 19.

8.6. Claims 13 to 18 are disclosed by Gabber, as they are substantially the same as claims 1 to 6 above, with the distinction of disclosing an apparatus to perform the browsing, which is disclosed in column 19.

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8.7. Claim 19 is disclosed by Gabber, as it is substantially the same as claim 13 above, with the distinction of disclosing a network browser as means for requesting and sending user data, which is disclosed by Fig. 6 item 300 and column 18.

8.8. Claim 21 is disclosed by Gabber, as it is substantially the same as claim 15 above, with the distinction of disclosing a network server as means for receiving and using user data, which is disclosed by Fig. 6 item 110g.

8.9. Claim 22 is disclosed by Gabber, as it is substantially the same as claim 19 above, with the distinction of disclosing a cookie as means for requesting and sending user data. Use of Cookies is disclosed by Gabber in column 18 line 1 to 23.

8.10. Claim 24 is disclosed by Gabber, as it is substantially the same as claim 21 above, with the distinction of disclosing a cookie as means for receiving and using user data. Use of Cookies is disclosed by Gabber in column 18 line 1 to 23.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

9. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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10. Claims 20, 23 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gabber as applied to claim 16 above, and further in view of Palthenghe (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2001/0011250 A1, published 8/2/2001).

10.1 As per claim 20, Gabber is directed to the Apparatus of claim 16. Gabber specifies an apparatus for browsing a data communications network, but it does not include the specific use of a smart card configured to receive a request for user data, and returning the data when it is found. Palthenghe teaches a the benefits of using smart cards to store key elements of user data or certificates that helps identify an authorized user of the application (paragraph [0076])

Gabber and Paltenghe are analogous art because they both specify a method providing user data ubiquitously and nomadically while protecting user privacy in data networks.

At the time of invention, it would have been obvious to a skilled person in the art to incorporate smart cards as disclosed by Paltenghe in the network browsing apparatus of Gabber, as a secure means to store and retrieve user data.

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The motivation to do so would have been to take advantage of smart cards as a portable device, which can securely store and upload users' sensitive and private data to the application used by the user at users' discretion.

10.2. Claim 23 is disclosed by Gabber and Paltenghe, as it is substantially the same as claim 20 above, with the distinction of disclosing a cookie as means for receiving and using user data. Use of Cookies is disclosed by Gabber in column 18 line 1 to 23.

10.3 As per claim 25, Gabber is directed to an apparatus for enhanced privacy protection in identification in a data communications network (column 7 line 1 to 28). Gabber specifically mentions the use of a pseudo random generator (column 11 line 20 to 25) to create a network ID for the user to substitute users real ID in network transactions. Gabber does not specifically mention the use of smart cards to store randomized ID, but Paltenghe discloses the use of smart cards in conjunction with the apparatus disclosed by Gabber (see response to claim 20 above). Therefore, the feature is disclosed by Gabber, and further in view of Paltenghe.


Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Farid Homayounmehr whose telephone number is 571

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272 3739. The examiner can normally be reached on 9 hrs Mon-Fri, off Monday biweekly.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gilberto Barron can be reached on (571) 272-3799. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


KAMBIZ ZAND
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Farid Homayounmehr

Examiner

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